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and the ordinary reader who prefers sound reasoning to the esoteric sententiousness of the other school, will find that this book creates a new Shakespeare, or rather, resurrects him from the grave which his critics have dug.

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THE INTERMEDIATE SEX. A STUDY OF SOME TRANSITIONAL TYPES OF MEN AND WOMEN. By Edward Carpenter. Second Edition. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd., 1909. Pp. 175.

There is in nature a great variety in the degree of sex differentiation,—hermaphroditism is common, and there are well-known cases in which an animal changes its sex in the course of its life. There is also great variety in the degree of dimorphism between males and females, from nil in sea-urchins to a maximum in the contrast between peacock and peahen, or between stag and hind. And, again, there are cases where perfect maleness is normally associated with the expression of characters which are usually regarded as feminine, and *vice versa*. Thus the male of the red-necked Phalarope is a perfect male, but very feminine in many ways; his mate is a perfect female, but very masculine in many ways. These facts are very suggestive and lend support to the view which is prominent in the book before us that it is not easy to find a sharp cleavage between all that is masculine, on the one side, and all that is feminine, on the other. Mr. Carpenter has made a study of some transitional types of men and women. He shows that there are many different degrees of feminine men and masculine women, and that a strong attraction between those of similar sex is not inconsistent with a high degree of intelligence and fine feeling. It does not necessarily imply sensual excess, and though it may sink to bestiality, so may a respectable marriage. A strong fondness between those of similar sex is a variety of the normal sex-attraction, but it is not necessarily morbid. Nature has given a verdict of approval on the normal sex-attraction, which is responsible for much misery as well as of the highest happiness, but it is not to be expected that the race has ceased evolving in this respect, and it is a great assumption that the intermediate types discussed in this book are wholly undesir-

ables. We mean in respect of their peculiarity, of course, for it is well known that some have been geniuses. It seems likely that an artificial morbidity is sometimes induced through lack of scientific knowledge and by the intolerance of impure minds. Mr. Carpenter pleads for a better-informed and broader consideration of these transitional types,—which he shows a tendency to idealize,—and every one must admit that the day of ignorant, wholesale branding of every departure from type is over. For our part, however, we must state two convictions which have not been reached hastily: (1) That just as spacing a pullet results in an unpleasant sort of hen, with many characters and habits of a cock, so there is some reason to suspect unwholesomeness (in the broad sense) in the constitution of the intermediate types in mankind: and (2) that the probable line of progress in the differentiation of man and woman is that which makes the most of the deeply rooted and old-established fundamental constitutional differences between them.

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- SOME PHASES IN THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE SUBJECTIVE POINT OF VIEW DURING THE POST-ARISTOTELIAN PERIOD. By Dagny Gunhilda Sunne. (Philosophic Studies Issued Under the Direction of the Department of Philosophy of the University of Chicago, No. 3.) Chicago: University Press, 1911. Pp. 96.